

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate November 25, 1913.

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES.

Arthur Hugh Frazier, of Pennsylvania, now second secretary of the embassy at Vienna, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States of America at Paris, France, vice Sheldon Whitehouse, nominated to be secretary of the legation at Managua.

Thomas Hinckley, of the District of Columbia, now secretary of the legation and consul general at San Salvador, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States of America at Vienna, Austria, vice Arthur Hugh Frazier, nominated to be second secretary of the embassy at Paris.

Arthur Mason Jones, of New York, now secretary of the legation at Managua, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States of America at St. Petersburg, Russia, vice Frederick A. Sterling, nominated to be second secretary of the legation at Peking.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION AND CONSUL GENERAL.

Henry F. Tennant, of New York, now secretary of the legation at Caracas, to be secretary of the legation and consul general of the United States of America at San Salvador, Salvador, vice Thoms Hinckley, nominated to be second secretary of the embassy at Vienna.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATIONS.

William Whiting Andrews, of Ohio, now secretary of the legation at Lisbon, to be secretary of the legation of the United States of America at Berne, Switzerland, vice William Walker Smith, appointed secretary of the legation and consul general at Santo Domingo.

James G. Bailey, of Kentucky, now secretary of the legation to the Netherlands and Luxemburg, to be secretary of the legation of the United States of America at Lisbon, Portugal, vice William Whiting Andrews, nominated to be secretary of the legation at Berne.

Francis Munroe Endicott, of Massachusetts, now secretary of the legation at Christiania, to be secretary of the legation of the United States of America at San Jose, Costa Rica, vice M. Marshall Langhorne, nominated to be secretary of the legation to the Netherlands and Luxemburg.

Franklin Mott Gunther, of Virginia, now second secretary of the embassy at Rio de Janeiro, to be secretary of the legation of the United States of America at Christiania, Norway, vice Francis Munroe Endicott, nominated to be secretary of the legation at San Jose.

M. Marshall Langhorne, of Virginia, now secretary of the legation at San Jose, to be secretary of the legation of the United States of America to the Netherlands and Luxemburg, vice James G. Bailey, nominated to be secretary of the legation at Lisbon.

Willing Spencer, of Pennsylvania, now second secretary of the embassy at Berlin, to be secretary of the legation of the United States of America at Caracas, Venezuela, vice Henry F. Tennant, nominated to be secretary of the legation and consul general at San Salvador.

Sheldon Whitehouse, of New York, now second secretary of the embassy at Paris, to be secretary of the legation of the United States of America at Managua, Nicaragua, vice Arthur Mason Jones, nominated to be second secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg.

Henry Coleman May, of the District of Columbia, lately secretary of the legation at Stockholm, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States of America at Tokyo, Japan, vice Ralph B. Strassburger.

Frederick A. Sterling, of Texas, now second secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States of America at Peking, China, vice George T. Summerlin, nominated to be second secretary of the embassy at Berlin.

George T. Summerlin, of Louisiana, now second secretary of the legation at Peking, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States of America at Berlin, Germany, vice Willing Spencer, nominated to be secretary of the legation at Caracas.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Mark L. Bristol to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1913.

Lieut. Commander Roscoe C. Bulmer to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1913.

Lieut. Roger Williams to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1913.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Guy E. Baker to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1913.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from the 14th day of November, 1913:

Hubley R. Owen, a citizen of Pennsylvania; and
Foster H. Bowman, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

CONFIRMATION.

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate November 25, 1913.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Edgar H. James to be United States marshal, western district of Kentucky.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, November 26, 1913.

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., of Boston, Mass., offered the following prayer:

Our heavenly Father, we acknowledge Thee as the source of all life, of all light, of all power. Into Thy presence we come that we may be vitalized, illumined, and empowered for Thy service. We thank Thee for all the ways of goodness and loving-kindness along which Thou art leading us from day to day. We supplicate Thy presence and Thy blessing upon these Thy servants, summoned of God and the people to this tremendous task of legislation for a great Nation. Give them guidance and wisdom and insight and foresight and all needed help, that they may enact such laws as shall be for the well-being of the Republic and for the honor of Thy name.

Make us grateful for all the mercies that enrich our lives. Help us to share with the people of the Nation on the morrow in returning hearty and sincere thanks and acknowledgments to Almighty God for the goodness with which He has crowned the year. Peace, plenty, and prosperity abound, thanks to His bountiful hand.

Command Thy blessing upon the President of the United States and all his advisers. Endow him and those sharing his counsels with wisdom from on high to guide them in all their deliberations. All hearts unite in offering this prayer: "The Lord bless and keep us. The Lord make His face to shine upon us and be gracious unto us. The Lord lift up His countenance upon us and give us peace." Amen.

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER.

The Secretary (James M. Baker) read the following communication:

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, November 26, 1913.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH THORNTON, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES P. CLARKE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. THORNTON thereupon took the chair as Presiding Officer and directed that the Secretary read the Journal of the proceedings of the last legislative day.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.
SAN FRANCISCO WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have a lengthy telegram from the Modesto Water Users' Association, of Modesto, Cal., of which I presume every Senator has had a copy, protesting against the passage of the so-called Hetch Hetchy bill. I have also an earnest letter from the Right Rev. Bishop W. W. Niles, of Concord, N. H., on the same subject, entering a protest.

I will not ask that these papers be printed in the RECORD, contenting myself with the statement I have made concerning them.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. WEEKS presented resolutions adopted by the Central Labor Union of Fitchburg, Mass., favoring an investigation into the mining conditions in the copper district in the State of Michigan, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the Asbury First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Springfield; of the congregation of the Highlands Methodist Episcopal Church, of Holyoke; of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of East Longmeadow; and of the Woman's Association of the First Congregational Church of Springfield, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the passage of the so-called antipolygamy bill, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WEEKS (for Mr. LODGE) presented a memorial of the Social Science Club of Newton, Mass., remonstrating against

the enactment of legislation granting to the city of San Francisco the use of the waters of the Hetch Hetchy Valley, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ROOT presented a memorial of the faculty of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y., remonstrating against granting to the city of San Francisco the use of the waters of the Hetch Hetchy Valley, which was ordered to lie on the table.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. KENYON:

A bill (S. 3483) for the relief of Alex. H. Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 3484) to amend paragraph 8, section 24, chapter 2, of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'GORMAN:

A bill (S. 3485) granting a pension to Edward H. Dalton; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POINDEXTER:

A bill (S. 3486) providing for the retirement and rank of general service clerks and messengers in the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRADY:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 82) authorizing a survey of the Snake River from Lewiston, Idaho, to the mouth; to the Committee on Commerce.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES (S. DOC. NO. 243).

Mr. SHAFROTH. I ask unanimous consent that there be published as a public document a very able and instructive thesis by W. V. N. Powelson upon the waste of our natural resources due to the nondevelopment of our water power. It is a very able article, and I should like to have it made a public document.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is so ordered, in the absence of objection.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND SITES (S. DOC. NO. 244).

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, the Treasury Department has prepared at my request a statement showing the status of public buildings and sites in the United States arranged according to congressional districts, embracing all projects up to and including the public-buildings act of March 4, 1913.

The statement shows the places in the congressional districts where buildings have been completed, with dates of completion; the places where buildings and extensions are in course of construction, with the dates of the beginning of construction; the places where buildings and extensions are to be constructed on sites or additional land already purchased; the places where buildings and extensions are to be constructed on sites or on additional land not yet purchased; and the places where new sites for buildings are to be acquired.

Senators and Members of the House are constantly receiving requests for this information. I believe this statement will be of great value as a public document, and I ask that it may be printed as such.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, on the eighth day of September last I gave notice that I would at a later day offer an amendment to Rule XIX of the Senate. I now offer a resolution and ask that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Rules.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 221) was referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

Resolved, That the rules of the Senate be amended by adding the following paragraph to the nineteenth standing rule, to be numbered and known as paragraph 6 of said rule, to wit:

"Par. 6. Whenever confusion arises in the Chamber or the galleries, or demonstrations of approval or disapproval are indulged in by the occupants of the galleries, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on his own initiative, and without any point of order being made by a Senator."

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on next Monday, at the convenience of the Senate, I shall address the Senate upon the banking and currency bill.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on Friday, December 5, at the conclusion of the routine morning business, I shall address the Senate on the subject of banking and currency legislation.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, it is my purpose to address the Senate this morning upon the resolution offered by me on yesterday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolution submitted yesterday by the Senator from Nevada, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Senate resolution 220, providing for the modification of the pending banking and currency bill by the adoption of a Federal reserve system.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I ask that the resolution which I offered yesterday may be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. NEWLANDS, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the pending banking and currency bill should be modified by providing—

First. That within five years the capital of every commercial bank, national and State, engaged in interstate commerce shall be required to be equal to at least 12 per cent of its deposits, and that acceptance of deposits beyond this proportion shall be forbidden except upon a proportionate increase of capital.

Second. That within five years the reserve of such banks shall be required to be equal to at least 12 per cent of the deposits, except in reserve cities, where it shall equal 15 per cent.

Third. That of such reserve held by country banks, one-third may be deposited in reserve city banks and in central reserve city banks.

Fourth. That of such reserve one-third shall be deposited in the State reserve associations hereafter referred to.

Fifth. That there shall be organized in every State a State reserve association, in which the membership of all commercial banks, both national and State, shall be compulsory, as a condition of the continued existence of the national banks and of the privilege of continuing in interstate commerce as to the State banks.

Sixth. That each member bank shall deposit and forever maintain in such State reserve association at least one-third of its cash reserve. Such State reserve association shall have powers of supervision and regulation of its member banks, and also the power of rediscount of commercial paper guaranteed by the member bank, the reserve of such member bank to stand as additional security for its guaranty.

Seventh. That a Federal reserve association at Washington shall be organized, whose members shall be the State reserve associations; that each of such member associations shall deposit and forever maintain in the Federal reserve association one-third of the reserves deposited with it by the member banks; that such system shall also provide for the deposit in such Federal reserve association of Government funds and also for the issue to it of Federal reserve notes.

Eighth. That power be given to such Federal reserve association to rediscount indorsed commercial paper held by any State reserve association and indorsed by it, and to use therefor the cash deposited by the member associations, the Government funds deposited with it, and the Federal reserve notes.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President—

Mr. SMOOT. Will the Senator from Nevada yield to me?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. SMOOT. I suggest the absence of a quorum. There are very few Senators here, and I think they ought to be present before the Senator proceeds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	Gronna	Owen	Smoot
Bacon	Hollis	Page	Sterling
Rankhead	Hughes	Pittman	Stone
Bradley	James	Poincxter	Sutherland
Brady	Johnson	Reed	Thomas
Bristow	Kenyon	Root	Thompson
Bryan	Kern	Saulsbury	Thornton
Burleigh	Lane	Shafroth	Tillman
Burton	Lewis	Sheppard	Townsend
Chamberlain	Lippitt	Shields	Vardaman
Chilton	McCumber	Shively	Walsh
Clark, Wyo.	Martine, N. J.	Simmons	Warren
Cummins	Nelson	Smith, Ariz.	Weeks
Dillingham	Newlands	Smith, Ga.	Williams
Gallinger	Norris	Smith, Md.	Works
Goff	Overman	Smith, S. C.	

Mr. SHEPPARD. My colleague [Mr. CULBERSON] is unavoidably absent. He is paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT]. This announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. SMOOT. I desire to announce that the senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. DU PONT] and the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. STEPHENSON] are unavoidably detained from the Senate.

Mr. KERN. I desire to announce that the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. RANSDELL] is unavoidably detained from the Senate on account of public business. I also desire to announce that the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. LEA] is unavoidably absent from the city.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present. The Senator from Nevada will proceed.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I regard it as a matter of congratulation that the banking and currency measure is in its present situation before the Congress of the United States, for I believe that as a result of the work done by the other House and by the two sections of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, and as the result of the thorough deliberation which will be had in the Senate of the United States, we shall have a splendid law, which will meet the economic, industrial, and financial requirements of the country. I deem it also a matter of congratulation that the minority party in the Senate, which, as we all know, has been an adherent of the

central-bank system, realizing that contention for that system is useless, has determined not to insist upon its contention here, but to collaborate with the majority party in the perfection of a regional system of banking, which seems to be the only practicable method of banking reform.

NO INTENTION TO OPPOSE PENDING BILL.

So far as I am concerned, Mr. President, my purpose is not to oppose, but simply to modify, the pending bill, to extend the regional system therein provided so as to secure a regional reserve association in every State, and to unite these State reserve associations in a Federal association at Washington, with a view to strengthening them all in the bonds of union and securing to the weaker associations the supporting strength of the stronger associations through this federation. The plan which I urge involves all the advantages of the regional system and enlarges them. It also involves in this beneficent work the concentration of the banking power of the Nation itself, which is one good feature of the central system.

Mr. President, we find that in this country we have a larger banking capital per capita than has any other country in the world; that we have a larger per capita circulation than any civilized country except France; and that the banking power of the Nation as such is greater proportionately than is that of any other country. We are not deficient in banking capital; we are not deficient in surplus; we are not deficient in reserves; but we are deficient in the methods that keep money, which is the lifeblood of commerce, in circulation, so running as to avoid at any point the congestion that leads to stagnation. The purpose of this legislation is to promote and accelerate that circulation, not to inflate the existing volume of capital employed in banks or the existing volume of money, but to make the existing money current through the arteries of commerce.

In order to make the money current in the arteries of commerce, it is essential that we should avoid these constantly recurring panics and stringencies, either local or State wide or interstate and national, the effect of which is to lock up trade, to arrest commercial transactions, to injure the debtor, and to gradually turn over the accumulations of enterprise to the lenders of money. In order to make money current, it is essential that our banking system should be as evenly proportioned as possible. The difficulty with us is that we have two banking systems, one National and the other State, the capital and surplus employed in the national banking system being about equal to that employed in the State banking system—nearly \$2,000,000,000 in each. We find that in the national banking system there are only about 7,000 commercial banks, and in the State banking system there are nearly 20,000 commercial banks.

Why is it that the majority of people bent upon bank organization go to the State laws for their charters? The reason is that there is less restriction in those laws. Every man engaging in business desires to do so with as free a hand as possible, and the very restrictions and restraints in the national banking act intended to protect the people against bank panics and stringencies and inflations and contractions tend to make that system less resorted to than is the State bank system, which has not these restraints and retractions. So we find the majority of commercial banks organized under State laws, varying as to efficient control and regulation, and the minority only, though equal to the State banks in capitalization and surplus, organized under national law.

HARMONY BETWEEN STATE AND NATIONAL BANKS.

Our very first effort, it seems to me, should bring about some harmony of proportion between the State and the National banks and to strengthen the individual banks of both systems by the same cautionary requirements if we can accomplish the latter under the exercise of any grant of national power. I take it that the power of the Nation is ample; that the power of the Nation over interstate commerce enables it to take hold of a State bank engaged in interstate exchange, just as it takes hold of a State railroad engaged in interstate transportation, and to regulate it and control it with reference to safety and the protection of the business world; and that just as we apply safety devices under national law to purely State corporations engaged in interstate transportation, we can apply safety devices to purely State banks engaged in interstate commerce.

Here let me say that interstate exchange is just as essentially a part of interstate commerce as are interstate transportation and interstate trade; that in every transaction of national importance either interstate trade or interstate transportation or interstate exchange is resorted to, and that the State bank engaged in interstate exchange is just as much a national instrumentality for the purpose of engaging in interstate commerce as a purely State railroad that is engaged in interstate transportation is an instrumentality of the Nation for interstate commerce. So that the power exists.

Now, how shall we exercise that power, and what is the fact? The fact is that the national banks are compelled by law to keep on an average 17 per cent of their deposits in cash, the country banks keeping 15 per cent, and the reserve city banks keeping 25 per cent, an average of 17 per cent, while the statistics show that the State banks, under the varying laws of the States, keep on an average only 7½ per cent of reserves. Why this difference? Which is the correct standard? Is the national requirement too high or is the State requirement too low?

In the consideration of the question of reserves our Committee on Banking and Currency has seen fit to report in favor of a reduction of the reserve provided for by the national banking act, requiring only 12 per cent in the place of the 15 per cent required of the country banks and 15 per cent in place of the 25 per cent required of the reserve city banks. They have doubtless recommended this because of the superior perfection of the reserve system created by the proposed law; and realizing that the reserves can be made more effective by unionizing them and consolidating them under the proposals of the pending bill, they have concluded that it would be wise not to exact so great a percentage as heretofore. The percentage which they do exact in the pending measure is an average of about 13½ per cent, whilst the average per cent of reserves in the State banks to-day, according to the statistics, is only 7½ per cent.

It seems to me perfectly obvious that if we are to act on this subject in a proper and comprehensive way, regarding all banks, whether National or State, as national instrumentalities so far as interstate commerce is concerned, we should require the same reserve of the State banks as is required of the national banks; and, with that view, the resolution which I have offered provides:

That within five years the reserve of such banks—

That is, the State banks—

shall be required to be equal to at least 12 per cent of the deposits, except in reserve cities, where it shall equal 15 per cent.

What is another element of strength to the banks? It is the capital and the surplus, the latter, of course, constituting capital. The capital is the protection which the depositor has. The depositors' money is mainly invested in commercial paper, with the exception of the percentage which the bank is compelled to keep on hand to meet the current checks of the depositors under the reserve system. Obviously, if a bank had no capital, the only security for the depositors would be the investments made by the bank of the depositors' money. The larger the capital, therefore, the larger the margin of protection to the depositors.

RELATION OF CAPITAL TO DEPOSITS.

Singularly enough, in our national banking act we have prescribed no relation whatever between the capital of a bank and its obligations to its depositors. Under the national-bank system a bank with only \$50,000 capital can accept \$5,000,000 in deposits, and, obviously, \$50,000 of capital would not be a margin of protection such as the law should contemplate. There ought to be a proportion between the capital and the deposit obligations, and no bank should be permitted to accept deposits in excess of eight times its capital, so that there would be \$1 of capital on hand for every \$8 of deposits.

With reference to this, I have suggested in the first paragraph of my resolution that the pending bill should be modified in the following words:

That within five years the capital of every commercial bank, National and State, engaged in interstate commerce shall be required to be equal to at least 12 per cent of its deposits, and that acceptance of deposits beyond this proportion shall be forbidden except upon a proportionate increase of capital.

It will be observed that I have given five years within which to make these readjustments, because I think time is required. Radical readjustments in any part of our system, whether they involve the tariff, our industrial system, or our financial system, should be avoided. Time always should be given for progressive reform. I should expect this reform to be accomplished under the direction of the reserve board called for by the bill, and I should expect the power to be exercised with great wisdom and discretion, both as to the capital and as to the reserve.

We all know that the Interstate Commerce Commission was given that power with reference to safety devices; and it has been its custom to accommodate the requirement to the condition of the various transportation companies, requiring the adoption of such devices immediately in some cases, in others requiring it within a certain period, and oftentimes giving an extension of time, where any good reason was shown.

I believe that these are the only two changes necessary with reference to State banks, and that when we accomplish them we shall put the State banks upon a par with the national banks so far as security to business and to depositors is concerned.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. PAGE. Referring to the matter of proportion between capital and deposits, I want to say to the Senator that I had occasion yesterday to look up the report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1903, and I found that of the 48 national banks in Vermont 30 had more than half as much capital as they had deposits.

Mr. NEWLANDS. That, let me say, is a very extraordinary proportion, and it arises from the character of their business. Most banks make money out of their deposits. The banks in the section where the Senator lives make most of their money, or a large portion of it, out of their capital. They resort to that because of the insufficient volume of their deposits to make the business a paying one. Then, besides, the capital of the banks in the section which the Senator represents is largely invested in the commercial paper of other States, so that the banks in the Senator's section not only finance the region immediately around them, but help in financing other States. They have that fortunate position because of large accumulations of capital, created during many years of effort; whilst in the western regions the banks have not this accumulation of capital, and there the effort is to do business on as small a proportion of capital to deposits as it is possible to maintain.

UNIONIZING OF BANKS FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION.

Having perfected the State bank system under national law so as to put it on a par with the national bank system, the next question is, How shall all these banks be unionized with a view to preventing bank panics and bank stringencies? The disastrous effects of such conditions upon general commerce we all realize, creating as they do not only breaks in local exchange, but breaks in interstate and international exchange, both of products and of money.

It seems to me our political system is the most perfect that could be devised for this vast continent, embracing so wide an area, because it secures to us all the advantages of local self-government and also the advantages of union. We have here a Government of 48 sovereign States, each one of the States being limited in area, of course, as compared with the area of the United States, though they vary in their proportions to each other, many of them of very small population, many of them of very large population, many of them bound in the future to rival the great countries of Europe, both in population and in wealth. Under our dual system, with the local sovereignty of the State, we create a local public opinion effective in government, in industry, in commerce, and in social life. Then we unionize these sovereignties through the creation of the Government of the United States, which acts for all under the granted powers in matters in which it is important that we should act nationally or with a view to interstate or foreign relations.

The political unit is the State. The United States is an aggregation of such political units. I do not see why in our business and in our commerce and in our laws we should not recognize the boundaries of a State just as we do in government. Every one of these States has its laws relating to industry, to commerce, to banking, and to social organization. Therefore, the natural unit is the State, and not the regions contemplated by this bill, any one of which may embrace not only many States but parts of many States.

The people of the United States have become accustomed to think by States and to think nationally. It seems to me a great mistake to divert them from that line of thought by the creation of regions unknown to our system of government, newly created, and varying from time to time in their boundaries according to the judgment of the reserve board.

We find that the States have been acting as units not only in government but in every form of organization. There is hardly any form of organization—charitable, beneficial, commercial, manufacturing, benevolent—that does not contemplate first the organization of a State unit and then the union of the State units in a national organization. That is true of the various professional organizations, the bar associations, the medical societies, the architectural associations, the art associations, the musical associations, and it is true of the boards of trade. They first unite within a State and then unite nationally by the union of the State boards of trade.

The suggestion which I make, that we should regard as the basic unit the State rather than a newly created region, simply follows the accustomed lines of thought and of organization throughout the United States. I believe it is well to encourage that idea. I believe that every State should have a robust individuality; that it should have its own bank system and its own commercial system; and that every State should have what may be termed a financial center. It is essential to the completion of any civic organization.

OBJECTIONS TO REGIONAL RESERVE ASSOCIATIONS.

One of the complaints I have to make of the system of regional organization called for by the pending bill is that it draws the attention of the people away from the problems of the individual State and draws their attention to the affairs of a region of indeterminate area, changing in its boundaries from time to time. The danger will be that they will not think in terms of regions at all; that they will become inert regarding the important problems that relate to the very life of the community; and that the regional organization will practically escape the observation of the people who live in the region, and, above all, will escape the effect of public opinion, which, in my judgment, is best organized by States and then nationalized by a union of the States.

Mr. President, the plan which I have suggested involves the organization in every State of a State reserve association, of which the member banks shall be not only the national banks in that State, but the State banks that are engaged in interstate commerce. As a matter of fact, all State commercial banks, all so engaged, for no bank could prosper that did not engage in interstate exchange. It would have little patronage, because it could not meet the requirements of commercial communities.

In that respect the plan I present differs from that presented by the committee. They make membership in the regional organization compulsory upon the part of the national banks. They make it permissive regarding the State banks. The plan I suggest makes it compulsory with both; for it is impossible to have a system of banking when one half is good and one half is bad, one half is strong and the other half weak, for the weakness of the weaker half will detract from the strength of the stronger half. You may make the national-bank system of this country perfect itself; yet if the State-bank system continues weak, the national system itself will be weakened by that fact. A panic which starts in a weak State bank to-morrow may involve not only State but national banks. Panics are unreasoning.

Therefore it is important that all the banks of the country that are engaged in interstate commerce shall be compelled to come inside of and be members of these reserve associations. That power can be exercised under the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution; for so far as a State bank engages in interstate commerce it is an instrumentality of interstate commerce, and as such is subject to regulation by the National Government.

Mr. PAGE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. PAGE. What would the Senator do with the mutual savings banks which have no capital? By far the largest banks in my State are what we term mutual savings banks, which have no capital whatever. Would the Senator compel them to subscribe to stock in this organization?

Mr. NEWLANDS. The plan which I present does not involve stock subscription or capital requirements. The Senator has lost sight of the fact that my remarks apply only to commercial banks and not to savings banks or purely investment banks. We are engaged in a regulation of commerce between the States. There are two classes of banks which engage in such commerce—one State banks and the other national banks. My belief is that if it is wise and just that all the national banks should be unionized for the protection of the community and the banks themselves against bank panics and stringencies, that it is just as important that the State banks should be similarly unionized; and I believe we have the power to accomplish this under the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution.

We provide in this bill that where a national bank refuses to come into such a union it shall within some fixed period lose its charter and go out of business. Yet we say to the 17,000 or more State banks, doing half the commercial business of the country, both local and interstate, and having a capitalization as large as that of the national banks, "This is permissive; you are permitted to come in; but there is no compulsion." Of course we may make the features of this bill so attractive that it will coax the State banks in; and if we do not resort to the compulsory process, I favor making the provisions of the bill so attractive as to coax them in, simply because I do not believe the system can be effective unless it embraces the union of all the banks engaged in commerce in the country.

FUNCTIONS OF STATE RESERVE ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. President, what ought a State reserve association to do? To make money? No; I do not think so. Its function is to unionize the member banks in such a way as to make them efficient instrumentalities of commerce and to protect the country from panics and stringencies. There is no need of such an

organization having any capital. How will it operate? My answer is that you can require by law the member banks, as is compelled under the system of the pending bill, to deposit with the reserve association in each State one-third of the cash reserves required by law to be kept by them. That will constitute the banking capital of the State reserve association. What will it amount to? We find by the statistics that the reserves of all the banks, national and State, amount to a billion and a half of dollars. One-third of a billion and a half dollars would be \$500,000,000. That would go into the treasury of these State associations, and divided equally among all the 48 States it would make over \$10,000,000 to each. Of course, it would only go proportionately, but the aggregate would be \$500,000,000 gathered into these State reserve associations. Another third of the reserves required of the banks could be kept within their own vaults, to respond to the checks of their creditors, and the remaining third of the reserves of the country banks could be kept, as is now the fact, by the individual banks in the great reserve cities, to be used there for purposes of exchange and as a basis of credit. So under this system of reserves required of these banks, whether 12 or 15 per cent, we would have one billion dollars of cash in the vaults of the banks themselves, both country and reserve city banks, and \$500,000,000 in the various State reserve associations.

But the objection is made that with reference to the smaller States the amount of reserves would be very inconsiderable in the State reserve association. My answer to that is that the amount of the reserves deposited in the State reserve association in a small State would bear the same proportion to the banking capital and reserves and to the commerce of that State that the amount of the reserves deposited in the State reserve association of a large State does to the banking capital and the deposits and the commerce generally of such State, and that proportionately the deposit in a small State in a reserve association would be as large as in the larger States.

Now, what will this money be used for, you will ask, that is in the hands of the reserve associations organized under this bill, with a board of directors selected as provided for in the bill, one-third from the stockholders, one-third from the commercial community at large, and one-third appointed by the Government? What use would you make of that money? Whenever in a single community in that State there is a panic or a stringency this State reserve association organization could rediscount the commercial paper held by an endangered bank upon its indorsement, and it would hold as security for its advances not only the rediscounted paper indorsed by the individual bank, but also the cash reserve deposited by that bank with the State reserve association. So it would be impossible for it in the exercise of ordinary caution to lose anything. It would have not only the rediscounted paper and the cash reserve deposited with it as security, but it would also have the guaranty of the individual bank and the capital and surplus of that bank backing that guaranty.

The effect of this would be that in every State there would hardly be a single stringency or panic that would assume even State-wide proportions, and the system would have the advantage of a municipal system of fire protection, which keeps fire apparatus near to the point of conflagration and puts out the fire before it has had a chance to spread.

I believe, Mr. President, that under this method few local panics or stringencies would get beyond local bounds. But as it is possible that that might be the case, the plan which I present provides also for the organization of a Federal reserve board at Washington, the membership of which is to be composed not of individual banks but of these various State reserve associations, 48 in number, with the obligation upon the part of each State reserve association to deposit in this Federal reserve association one-third of the reserves that have been deposited with it by the member banks.

The effect of this would be that inasmuch as all the State reserve associations under this system would have one-third of the total cash reserves of all the banks held by them, which one-third would aggregate \$500,000,000, they would be compelled to turn over to the Federal reserve association one-third of that, or \$166,000,000; so we would have one gigantic Federal organization at Washington, with reserves in its vaults aggregating \$166,000,000. That fund would enable such reserve association to take hold of any panic or stringency that assumed large proportions in any individual State or in any section, or that assumed interstate or national proportions, and through a system of rediscount of the commercial paper held by the State reserve association as the result of a previous rediscount of commercial paper held by the individual banks could furnish it with the additional money necessary to check the panic or stringency.

The Federal organization at Washington would mainly deal with the State reserve associations of the several States, taking

over the rediscounted paper that had been taken up by those organizations from the member banks and giving them cash with which to furnish the money necessary for additional loans to guard against a stringency, or with the additional money necessary to pay the depositors and relieve their fears and arrest the panic.

This Federal reserve association at Washington would not only have the \$166,000,000, but under the provisions of the plan which I suggest it would have the deposit of Government funds, aggregating \$300,000,000, and it would have also the power to receive these Federal reserve notes, which it could use in rediscounting commercial paper anywhere throughout the country. The resources, therefore, of this Federal reserve system at Washington would be enormous, and yet all of it acquired, recollect, without the contribution of capital by any member State association or bank.

CAPITAL FOR REGIONAL BANKS.

One of the things that the banks object to in this bill is the fact that they are called upon to furnish the capital of these various regional banks. The country banks look upon it as a diversion of capital which can be employed locally to a banking organization five or six hundred, perhaps a thousand, miles away. They regard it as a hardship, and they protest against it. I would not have a moment's hesitation in insisting upon that capital being provided if it were at all necessary, but I insist that it is not necessary. The banking capital of this country surpasses that of any other country in the world in volume and in proportion to population. The difficulty has not been one of banking capital. The difficulty has always been one of the fluidity of our circulating medium. There is no reason why this State reserve association or the Federal reserve association at Washington should call for any increase of banking capital. On the contrary, they will be put to it to find ways in which to invest it, and we are likely to turn them into organizations for investment and speculation and inflation instead of keeping them to their legitimate function, which is that of preventing panics and stringencies by furnishing the actual cash that is required at the point of attack, and so mobilizing the cash reserves of the country as to make them effective at the point of attack.

The sections of the resolution to which I have referred are the following:

Sixth. That each member bank shall deposit and forever maintain in such State reserve association at least one-third of its cash reserve. Such State reserve association shall have powers of supervision and regulation of its member banks, and also the power of rediscount of commercial paper guaranteed by the member bank, the reserve of such member bank to stand as additional security for its guaranty.

Seventh. That a Federal reserve association at Washington shall be organized, whose members shall be the State reserve associations; that each of such member associations shall deposit and forever maintain in the Federal reserve association one-third of the reserves deposited with it by the member banks; that such system shall also provide for the deposit in such Federal reserve association of Government funds and also for the issue to it of Federal reserve notes.

Eighth. That power be given to such Federal reserve association to rediscount indorsed commercial paper held by any State reserve association and indorsed by it, and to use therefor the cash deposited by the member associations, the Government funds deposited with it, and the Federal reserve notes.

The Federal reserve association for its advances, recollect, will have the security of the notes which have been rediscounted by the State reserve associations, which notes have also been indorsed by the member banks, so that its security will be the indorsement of the member banks, the indorsement of the State reserve association, the capital of the member banks of the State associations, and the cash reserves deposited by the State reserve associations with the Federal reserve association.

It is hardly possible to conceive how under such a system there could be any risk whatever. Now, suppose we should conclude that, with a view to further security, it is necessary for these associations, both the State associations and the Federal associations, to have capital, what would they do with that capital? The only way that it could be employed would be by competition with the member banks in the ordinary commercial transactions of discounting domestic commercial paper and of foreign exchange.

I think all that business belongs to the member banks, and I believe that they can better attend to it than the national organizations which it is proposed to create by this bill, and that we will only involve those associations in confusion and annoyance by turning over to them a large capital to administer.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY ACTION.

Mr. President, it is of the highest importance, in my judgment, that we should act quickly upon this matter. We are passing through a readjustment under the tariff legislation that has been passed. That readjustment involves an average reduction in our duties of from 43 per cent to 25 per cent, a reduction of over 15 per cent. The theory of the Democratic Party

has been that our domestic producers of protected articles have uniformly added to their price the duty, thus making the price of a protected article whose normal price would be \$1, \$1 plus the duty of 43 cents, or \$1.43. That has been the contention of the Democratic Party. If that is true, then, when we reduce that 43 cents to 25 cents it means that every domestic producer of dutiable articles has to charge on an average \$1.25 for the article for which he formerly received \$1.43. If that is true, it is a very enormous reduction. It is such an amount as would fairly constitute the entire profit of a manufacturer and more than the entire profit, for I imagine the average profit of the manufacturer is not more than 10 or 12 per cent.

Our manufacturers have shared that increased price caused by the duty with their laborers. Hence we find labor at a higher standard in this country than in any other country. The manufacturers now must either take that entire loss, that entire reduction from \$1.43 to \$1.25, or share it with their laborers. If they attempt the latter it means strikes and lockouts and economic readjustments. If they seek to impose none of it upon labor, it means the entire loss of this reduction by themselves and, of course, makes them eager to establish such efficient methods as will cheapen the cost of production. Doubtless the effect of our protective system has been to make our production wasteful instead of economical, and it is highly desirable that our manufacturers and producers throughout the country should be encouraged in every effort that leads to efficiency.

In order to accomplish this, a perfect banking system is essential; and it is most unfortunate, just at the time when these great producers and manufacturers are called upon to apply all their intellect and all their energies to more efficient methods of production with a view to diminishing its cost, that the financial facilities of the country should be so tied up as to deny them the credit that is essential to that operation.

We know that the financial system of the country is tied up in a greater or lesser degree, not because the banks lack capital, not because the banks lack cash, but simply because they are uncertain, and some people either too timid or too designing have created a sentiment, not of alarm but of caution throughout the entire country, which is gradually contracting the credit facilities of the banks. So far as I am concerned I do not believe that there is any deeply designed purpose to tie up the finances of the country with a view to impressing legislation. I believe that the action of the banks is due to caution bred of experience. The banks which passed through the panic of 1907 have realized that a psychological condition can produce a run upon the banks, and inasmuch as, under the present system, they have no method of unionizing banks for protection and defense, each bank is endeavoring to raise its own fortifications and to strengthen its defenses, and it deems it wise for that reason to hold within its vaults as large a reserve as possible.

The banks of the country have never been in a stronger position than they are to-day so far as their cash reserves are concerned, but they are cautious and timid and are not letting out the money as freely as they have been accustomed to doing, either to those engaged in production or in commerce. It is of the highest importance, therefore, intent as we are upon producing a system that will unionize these banks for mutual protection and defense, that we should do it now. The time which has thus far been expended has not been lost. It has produced what I regard as a patriotic surrender on the part of the minority party of their theory regarding the central-bank system, and that party, instead of organizing itself in strong and protracted opposition to a system which they believe will not be as efficacious as a central-bank system, recognizing the ultimate futility of such a struggle, has patriotically surrendered, we may say, practically its conviction upon that subject and is now joining with us under the regional system with a view to perfecting it. The only differences now that exist are as to the number of regional banks, one section of the committee insisting upon four, the other section insisting upon eight, and the President insisting upon not less than twelve, with power of expansion.

So far as I am concerned, I stand for 48 regional banks, each one bounded by State lines, and I stand for a system, not covered by this bill, of unionizing every one of those State reserve associations into a Federal organization at Washington, which can mass all their resources and all their powers to meet dangers that are interstate or national in proportion.

It ought not to take us long to determine as to what the number of banks shall be. The other details of the bill can be easily adjusted when that question is determined, and I am in favor of determining that basic question by an early vote in the Senate or in party conference. I believe that the party has a certain responsibility with reference to this measure and that where we differ it is of the highest importance that we

should determine upon some one basic plan. Whether that basic plan be one involving 4 banks or 8 banks or 48 banks, with the Federal reserve association at Washington added, giving it strength and security, I shall be glad to unite with the majority in speedy and effective legislation upon this subject.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, before the Senator takes his seat I desire to invite his attention to the fifth subdivision of his resolution for the purpose of asking a question in relation to it. The fifth subdivision provides:

That there shall be organized in every State a State reserve association, in which the membership of all commercial banks, both National and State, shall be compulsory, as a condition of the continued existence of the national banks and of the privilege of continuing in interstate commerce as to the State banks.

I gather from the remarks of the Senator that his plan would be to prohibit the State banks, if they declined to come into the proposed system, from engaging in the transmission of money from one State to another.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes.

Mr. WALSH. Is it the view of the Senator that such a power rests in the National Government?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I think it does as a regulation of interstate commerce.

Mr. WALSH. I call the Senator's attention to Willoughby on the Constitution, section 293, as follows:

In Nathan against Louisiana—

I will say that the case of Nathan against Louisiana is reported in Eighth Howard, Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, page 73—

In Nathan against Louisiana the court lay down the doctrine that the buying and selling of foreign bills of exchange, while to be sure an aid to, and an instrument of, commerce, is not itself commerce. "The individual," says the court, "who uses his money and credit in buying and selling bills of exchange and who thereby realizes a profit * * * is not engaged in commerce, but in supplying an instrument of commerce. He is less connected with it than the shipbuilder, without whose labor foreign commerce could not be carried on." And also: "A bill of exchange is neither an export nor an import. It is not transmitted through the ordinary channels of commerce, but through the mail."

I do not desire to detain the Senator with a discussion of the subject now, but if the conclusion should be reached that it would be impossible to force the State banks into the general system, would he still hold to the view that there should be 48 banks, being a union simply of the national banks in each State?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I would. Let me say with reference to that decision that I am familiar with it. It is a decision rendered a very long time ago, in 1850, I believe, upon a subject of taxation, as to whether a State had the power to tax the occupation of a broker who was engaged in selling foreign bills of exchange; and in that connection the court upheld the power to tax and gave the reason which the Senator has read. That reasoning is not, in my judgment, satisfactory, and will not, in my judgment, be adhered to. There has been since that time a vast advancement in the views of the courts regarding the powers of the Federal Government under the interstate-commerce power. We find that they have held that a whisper over a telephone between two States is interstate commerce; they have held that a message sent over a telegraph wire between two States is interstate commerce; and those decisions indicate a gradual enlargement of the views of the courts themselves as to the magnitude of the power of the National Government over interstate commerce.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I desire to say, for the information of the Senator, if he will pardon a further interruption, that the Supreme Court now has before it again the consideration of the question as to whether insurance might justly be regarded as interstate commerce, and in the course of a week a further announcement is expected from that court on the subject.

SCOPE OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes; but whatever may be the decision upon that case, I would not believe that it would be extended to this. Logically I can not see how interstate commerce can be conducted without embracing three things—interstate transportation, interstate trade, and interstate exchange. Transportation we have seized hold of in the most effective way, and the courts have been most liberal in their declaration of the Federal powers regarding transportation. Under it we seize hold of a State corporation whose railroad is entirely within the boundaries of the State, and we regulate it as an instrumentality of interstate commerce, because it carries passengers who have an interstate destination or because it carries freight that is ultimately destined for a point in another State. I can recall the time when every inch of ground with reference to that exercise of power was contested by the railroads and opposing views maintained by a large number of lawyers, yet those views have all yielded to the advance of the court's decisions.

I have been urging for years an interstate trade commission with a view to regulating the great corporations that are engaged in interstate trade, just as the railroads are engaged in interstate transportation. I can recall the time when Members of this body and Members of the other body would protest against such legislation as involving usurpation of the rights of the States, and yet now it seems to be generally admitted that that power can be exercised. So it is with interstate exchange and with all the various methods that the banks pursue with a view to supplementing transportation and trade by giving the facilities in the actual transport either of the money or of the credits necessary to satisfy the requirements of commerce. So, logically, I can not see how the courts can resist a regulation of a bank engaged in interstate exchange any more

than it has resisted the regulation of corporations engaged in interstate transportation or in interstate trade.

I ask permission to add to my remarks some quotations and a statistical table, with explanation, furnished to me by the courtesy of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Williams. The table includes savings banks, which I should prefer to exclude, as they are not commercial banks, and does not show the cash reserves of the banks, which I would wish to include. Later on I shall present a table modified in these particulars, but there is so much desirable information in this table that I desire to have it printed now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The matter referred to follows:

[NOTE.—Columns A, B, and C relate to National, State, mutual and stock savings, and private banks, and loan and trust companies in the United States and is from the Comptroller of the Currency for 1912. Column D shows the total exchanges of the clearing houses of the United States for 1912.—Authority: Comptroller of the Currency. Column E shows the true value of all property in the United States for 1904.—Authority: United States census report. Columns F, G, and I show the total value of the products of the fisheries, the manufactures, and of the mines, quarries, and wells in the United States, respectively.—Authority: Census of 1905. Column H shows the total value of all the crops, dairy products, wool, poultry, eggs, animals sold and slaughtered, honey and wax, and the forest products of the farms of the United States for the year 1909; the above include only the articles sold or for sale.—Authority: Census report. Jos. S. McCoy, Government Actuary.]

States, etc.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.
	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Clearing-house city exchanges, 1912.	Wealth of United States, value of all property, 1904.	Value of the products of the fisheries, 1908.	Value of manufactured products.	Value of agricultural products.	Value of mining products.
All banks and trust companies, 1912.									
United States census statistics, 1909.									
Maine.....	\$11,265,400	\$11,254,171	\$7,212,343	\$138,286,000	\$775,622,722	\$3,256,581	\$176,029,000	\$61,648,948	\$2,056,063
New Hampshire.....	6,449,000	8,866,179	5,213,237	.....	516,809,204	.....	164,581,000	29,965,977	1,308,597
Vermont.....	6,635,000	5,755,950	3,873,138	.....	360,330,089	.....	68,310,000	50,159,530	8,221,323
Massachusetts.....	78,599,500	103,963,363	55,503,436	9,295,728,000	4,956,578,913	7,095,229	1,400,529,000	58,857,022	3,467,888
Rhode Island.....	15,194,408	14,885,644	6,517,127	426,301,000	799,349,601	1,751,819	280,344,000	7,887,452	897,606
Connecticut.....	26,361,070	25,851,680	16,563,843	391,506,000	1,414,635,063	2,981,721	490,272,000	36,591,081	1,375,765
Total New England States.....	144,504,378	170,576,988	94,823,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	274,957,724	471,660,904	140,630,325	97,947,189,000	14,769,042,207	4,593,702	3,369,460,000	404,395,198	13,334,975
New Jersey.....	43,491,921	52,786,153	21,803,700	88,384,000	3,235,619,973	3,068,586	1,145,529,000	60,070,983	8,347,501
Pennsylvania.....	231,763,862	295,303,882	58,805,801	11,234,326,000	11,473,620,306	513,110	2,626,742,000	273,266,677	349,059,786
Delaware.....	4,767,885	5,441,511	1,846,516	81,300,000	230,260,976	541,204	52,840,000	12,689,575	516,213
Maryland.....	30,154,051	28,780,848	10,075,315	1,907,729,000	1,511,488,172	3,305,673	315,669,000	61,962,368	5,782,045
District of Columbia.....	16,021,876	8,498,733	2,692,359	387,513,000	1,040,383,173	.....	25,289,000	695,578	.....
Total Eastern States.....	601,157,319	862,472,034	235,854,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	28,000,200	16,601,548	7,022,473	591,446,000	1,287,970,180	4,715,744	219,794,000	146,564,912	8,795,646
West Virginia.....	21,225,755	11,582,362	3,614,349	100,118,000	840,000,149	.....	161,949,000	68,306,572	76,287,889
North Carolina.....	17,803,196	4,626,476	4,235,160	.....	842,072,218	1,776,023	216,656,000	171,703,488	1,358,617
South Carolina.....	17,780,393	5,968,537	4,492,621	187,172,000	585,853,222	288,328	113,236,000	151,947,520	1,252,792
Georgia.....	41,642,451	15,719,456	11,939,318	1,349,744,000	1,167,445,671	700,964	202,863,000	249,855,697	2,874,595
Florida.....	21,725,530	9,581,292	4,995,423	165,429,000	431,409,200	3,388,690	72,890,000	38,075,597	8,846,665
Alabama.....	12,087,190	4,491,025	2,248,483	214,219,000	965,014,261	387,218	145,962,000	167,486,956	24,350,667
Mississippi.....	16,230,984	4,643,658	2,735,479	58,311,000	688,249,022	556,174	80,555,000	164,689,483	.....
Louisiana.....	21,847,927	12,147,864	4,039,997	1,031,673,000	1,032,229,006	1,568,797	223,949,000	87,985,433	6,547,050
Texas.....	74,452,792	28,865,338	14,394,309	1,898,137,000	2,836,322,003	445,889	272,896,000	400,105,624	10,742,150
Arkansas.....	14,851,768	4,565,851	2,337,645	102,619,000	803,907,972	207,172	74,916,000	146,557,735	4,603,845
Kentucky.....	37,412,171	13,546,486	4,936,852	780,612,000	1,527,486,230	110,297	223,754,000	209,193,287	12,100,075
Tennessee.....	27,669,423	9,913,085	3,277,159	895,899,000	1,104,223,979	111,856	180,217,000	184,594,673	12,692,547
Total Southern States.....	352,729,780	142,203,579	70,269,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	103,141,915	55,856,311	20,602,571	3,411,818,000	5,946,969,466	839,581	1,437,936,000	399,913,116	63,767,112
Indiana.....	54,763,665	20,856,132	8,291,050	537,909,000	3,105,781,739	223,145	579,075,000	328,404,597	21,934,201
Illinois.....	153,577,613	81,064,618	27,670,926	15,394,190,000	8,816,556,191	1,436,242	1,919,277,000	566,542,881	76,658,974
Michigan.....	43,571,260	21,737,958	10,635,902	1,550,048,000	3,282,419,117	1,473,055	685,109,000	245,008,136	67,658,479
Minnesota.....	37,096,650	12,870,931	7,351,241	712,965,000	2,838,678,239	1,067,169	590,305,000	302,720,090	7,459,404
Wisconsin.....	40,111,800	20,994,690	6,231,970	558,153,000	3,343,722,076	191,946	409,420,000	270,715,805	58,664,852
Iowa.....	60,072,550	17,651,869	13,279,626	593,697,000	4,048,516,076	214,555	259,238,000	579,208,570	13,877,781
Missouri.....	89,202,820	53,281,219	20,277,604	7,019,538,000	3,759,597,451	270,479	574,111,000	202,817,650	31,667,525
Total Middle States.....	581,538,274	283,813,729	114,340,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	13,232,000	3,810,861	1,384,643	33,726,000	735,802,909	.....	19,137,000	199,751,213	564,812
South Dakota.....	12,137,600	2,878,848	1,822,344	27,631,000	679,940,939	.....	17,870,000	172,079,331	6,432,417
Nebraska.....	29,409,740	10,469,691	4,567,421	914,732,000	2,009,563,633	.....	199,019,000	316,239,929	322,517
Kansas.....	30,002,800	12,455,636	5,500,078	254,319,000	2,253,224,243	.....	325,104,000	374,499,612	18,722,634
Montana.....	12,110,300	4,090,138	2,634,079	66,826,000	746,311,213	.....	72,372,000	60,614,551	54,991,961
Wyoming.....	3,145,500	1,400,063	1,244,482	.....	329,572,241	.....	6,249,000	112,303,877	10,572,188
Colorado.....	17,683,000	9,202,384	3,043,348	524,321,000	1,207,542,107	.....	130,044,000	81,531,661	45,680,135
New Mexico.....	3,281,700	1,063,188	607,950	.....	332,262,650	.....	7,898,000	23,185,169	23,271,597
Oklahoma.....	22,901,750	4,428,952	3,311,894	167,946,000	636,013,700	.....	53,682,000	202,817,650	25,637,892
Total Western States.....	143,905,290	49,799,762	24,116,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	25,456,700	8,373,953	3,938,670	987,429,000	1,051,671,432	3,513,238	220,746,000	103,104,368	10,537,556
Oregon.....	17,154,150	6,119,466	2,672,363	607,029,000	852,053,232	1,356,460	93,005,000	78,954,494	1,191,512
California.....	114,527,953	51,520,025	30,243,848	1,653,317,000	4,115,491,106	.....	529,761,000	219,326,459	63,382,454
Idaho.....	6,696,630	2,079,647	1,006,419	40,465,000	347,871,863	.....	22,400,000	53,025,786	8,649,342
Utah.....	7,987,500	2,721,239	1,677,182	408,730,000	482,768,615	.....	61,989,000	29,302,197	22,083,282
Nevada.....	3,355,000	844,142	338,599	14,833,000	220,734,507	.....	11,887,000	21,210,310	23,271,597
Arizona.....	2,648,830	1,444,247	694,428	.....	306,302,305	.....	50,257,000	12,420,796	34,217,651
Alaska.....	980,300	236,267	91,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	392,484	.....
Total Pacific States.....	178,807,066	73,338,987	40,663,459	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,255	.....	.....	.....
Total United States.....	2,002,642,105	1,582,205,079	580,066,997	168,506,362,000	107,104,211,917	54,030,629	20,672,052,000	8,007,530,348	1,238,410,322

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator from Nevada to the fact that his resolution is still pending. What disposition would he like to have made of it?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I should like to have it referred to the Banking and Currency Committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT TO SATURDAY.

Mr. KERN. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Saturday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. BACON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Saturday, November 29, 1913, at 2 o'clock p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, November 26, 1913.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou great Spirit, Father soul, to whom we are indebted for all that we are and all we can hope to be, we rejoice that our destiny is involved in infinite wisdom, power, and goodness. "The soul lives only as it touches eternal life," hence we worship Thee, we praise Thee, and would hallow Thy name in the common daily duties of life. "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord." We thank Thee that in accordance with a long-established custom our people will assemble on the morrow at their homes, in their places of worship, and pour out their hearts in thanksgiving and praise for the preservation of our lives, our homes, our Republic, with its abundant harvests and continued prosperity, in peace and good will to all mankind, that Thy kingdom may come and Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, November 22, 1913, was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

The SPEAKER. The Speaker has before him the credentials of Mr. CHARLES P. COADY, a Member elect from the State of Maryland, to succeed the late Representative KONIG. They are properly signed and certified by the State authorities. If Mr. COADY will present himself, the Chair will administer the oath of office.

Mr. COADY appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

ARCHIE LEWIS.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes with reference to a tribute recently paid by the Supreme Court of the United States to one of its deceased employees.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me appropriate to lay before the House and insert in the RECORD the following statements taken from Washington newspapers, showing the tribute paid by the Supreme Court of the United States to the memory and services of a deceased employee of that court. The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices and the officers of the Supreme Court in thus honoring Archie Lewis honored themselves, and he who performs his duty well in whatever station of life is an honor to us all.

[From the Washington Post November 23, 1913.]

FIVE JUSTICES AT HIS BIER—SUPREME COURT PAYS UNUSUAL TRIBUTE TO VETERAN NEGRO EMPLOYEE—ARCHIE LEWIS NEVER FAILED IN DUTY IN ALL HIS 64 YEARS AS A MESSENGER.

As a last tribute to a faithful servant five members of the United States Supreme Court, including Chief Justice White, crowded into the humble home of Archie Lewis, the court's negro messenger, yesterday and were present during the funeral services over the aged man. Lewis, who had been an employee of the court for almost 64 years, had always been true to his duty, and all of the justices were fond of him. The funeral was held from his small home on M Street, near New Jersey Avenue.

"He was a man of great character," said Justice Willis Van Devanter. "He had a wonderful disposition, and endeared himself to my associates and myself. He worked up to a few days ago, and died rather suddenly Wednesday."

The justices who attended the funeral were Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, Justices Willis Van Devanter, Joseph Lamar, William R. Day, and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

[From Washington Star, November 23, 1913.]

MEMBERS OF SUPREME BODY AT FUNERAL OF ARCHIE LEWIS, MESSENGER.

Chief Justice White and four of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday afternoon crowded into a humble little home in this city to pay final honors to Archie Lewis, who for 64 years served as the messenger in charge of the robing room of the court. Lewis died at his home, 426 M Street NW., Thursday, and it was there that the funeral services were conducted yesterday.

OTHERS PAY TRIBUTE.

Besides the five members of the Supreme Court there were present Maj. Wright, marshal of the court; James Maher, chief clerk; Charles Bell, assistant clerk; and Frank K. Green, crier of the court, and a number of other public officials, some of them from the public schools, in which Archie Lewis had been much interested for many years.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. W. V. Tunnel. Music was given by a quartet. Many beautiful flowers decorated the house.

Lewis, who came to Washington from Virginia as a freedman, and who first obtained his place with the Supreme Court in 1849, was held in high esteem by all the members of the court and its officials. He was a man of high character and exemplary habits, and was faithful in the performance of his duties.

HIS LONG SERVICE.

When Archie Lewis first entered upon his work for the members of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Taney presided over that tribunal. He was serving the court when three of the justices who attended his funeral yesterday were born—Justices Day, Van Devanter, and Lamar. Chief Justice White and Justice Holmes, the fifth member of the court attending the funeral, had not yet started to school when Lewis began his duties in the Supreme Court.

Lewis was born in 1831, and was 82 years old at the time of his death. He claimed to have served two-thirds of all the men who have occupied the Supreme Bench, and he had a fund of anecdotes about the celebrated men he had known.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—JOHN M. STEWART.

By unanimous consent leave was granted to Mr. Woods to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of John M. Stewart. Sixty-first Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

THE TRINITY OF EVILS.

Mr. QUIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. WILLIAM H. MURRAY, of Oklahoma, at Columbus, Ohio, November 13, 1913, on the subject of the "Trinity of Evils."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting the document named. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

COMMERCE ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address delivered by Hon. Harvey D. Goulder, of Cleveland, Ohio, upon the subject of commerce on the Great Lakes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD in the manner stated. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL SATURDAY.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Saturday next.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Saturday next. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask permission to introduce a resolution which I have here.

The SPEAKER. Is it a privileged resolution?

Mr. AUSTIN. I do not think there will be any objection to it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to offer a resolution.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object. I would like to know before the resolution is read what it is about.

Mr. AUSTIN. It is in reference to the high cost of living, a very vital and interesting subject at this time.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker, let us have the resolution read.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas the Democratic Party in a platform adopted at Baltimore convention July, 1912, charged explicitly that the "excessive prices" and high cost of living resulted in a large measure from the protective tariff law enacted and maintained by the Republican Party; and

Whereas the Attorney General of the United States has announced his intention to investigate the present high cost of living and the combination of dealers in foodstuffs and cold-storage operators, notwithstanding the fact that the Underwood-Wilson tariff law is now in force; and

Whereas such action by the Attorney General is a virtual admission that the high cost of living in the United States did not result from the tariff laws enacted by the Republican Party: Be it

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be authorized to appoint a special committee of 10 Members to investigate the reasons for the palpable failure of the Underwood-Wilson tariff law to fulfill the promise of the Democratic Party and reduce the cost of living, and to extend an apology to the Republican Party and to the American people whose votes established President Wilson's so-called new freedom.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to say to my friend from Tennessee that there are so many absolutely inaccurate statements, so many misstatements of fact, contained in the whereas clauses of the resolution, that the House could not be expected to adopt any such peculiar resolution as this, even after an investigation by a committee, should the House desire to conduct such an investigation. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in the interest of truth I object to the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia objects.

JOINT RESOLUTION AND BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS SIGNATURE.

Mr. ASHBROOK, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had presented to the President of the United States for his signature a joint resolution and bills of the following title:

H. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution to relieve destitution among the native people and residents of Alaska;

H. R. 8702. An act to authorize the county of Miami, Ind., to construct a bridge across the Wabash River in Miami County, Ind.; and

H. R. 7384. An act to authorize the payment of an indemnity to the Italian Government for the killing of Angelo Albano, an Italian subject.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.), in accordance with the order heretofore made, the House adjourned until Saturday, November 29, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact and conclusion in the case of Mary A. Gammon, O. B. Whatley, and D. A. Whitehead, sole surviving heirs of Wilson O. B. Whatley, deceased, *v.* The United States (H. Doc. No. 279); to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a tabular statement showing in detail the claims of postmasters for reimbursement for losses of money-order and postal funds which have been acted on by the Postmaster General during the fiscal year 1913 (H. Doc. No. 280); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a memorandum of allowances granted, payable from the appropriation for unusual conditions for the fiscal year 1913 (H. Doc. No. 281); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

4. A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on examination and survey of Grand Haven Harbor, Mich., to east end of Fulton Street and including channel into Spring Lake (H. Doc. No. 282); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

5. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on examination of St. Francis River, Mo., and plan and estimate of cost of improvement (H. Doc. No. 283); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustration.

6. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Scotts Creek, Va. (H. Doc. No. 284); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

7. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on examination of Great Chazy River, N. Y., from the village of Champlain, N. Y., to the mouth thereof (H. Doc. No. 285); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustration.

8. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on the examination of Buffalo Harbor, N. Y., with a view to securing a channel from the outer harbor at or near a point opposite the middle entrance to connect with the Buffalo River at or near Louisiana Street; also a view to the enlargement of the anchorage basin in the outer harbor to meet the demands of commerce (H. Doc. No. 286); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustration.

9. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on examination and survey of Charlotte Harbor, N. Y., with a view to deepening and widening the channel, to an extension of the jetties, and to providing a turning basin (H. Doc. No. 287); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustration.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XIII,

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 1739) to authorize the President of the United States to locate, construct, and operate a railroad or railroads in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes, reported the same with an amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 92), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4225) granting a pension to Ross Robinson; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8262) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Dillane; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9248) granting a pension to Frederick Antoni; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9406) granting a pension to Winona Hawthorne Buck; Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. TAGGART: A bill (H. R. 9407) for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Mound City, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9408) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Olathe, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 9409) providing for the construction and maintenance of public roads; to the Committee on Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9410) providing for the designation of suitable sites for camp grounds in the forest reserves and on other public lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 9411) relating to expenditure of money received on account of liquor licenses, Washington Market Co., and from other sources; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 9412) to recognize the public services of James C. Hallock, sr., as the originator of the clearing house in America, and to promote the establishment of a universal clearing house by voluntary association; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 9413) to reclassify the salaries of assistant postmasters and employees above the clerical grades in post offices of the first and second class; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 9414) to establish a fish-cultural station on Salt River in Ralls County, Mo.; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 9415) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Canadian, State of Texas; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 9416) to increase the limit of cost for the purchase of a site and the construction of a public building in Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CRISP: A bill (H. R. 9417) to amend the act of June 11, 1878, entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," by repealing so much of said act as authorizes one-half the expenses of the District of Columbia to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 9418) to amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 9419) granting a pension to teamsters, bridge builders, and railroad repairers who were in the service of the United States during the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GORMAN: A bill (H. R. 9420) to enable the President to propose and invite foreign Governments to participate in an international conference to promote an international inquiry into the causes of the high cost of living throughout the world, and to enable the United States to participate in said conference; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MACDONALD: Resolution (H. Res. 317) directing the Commissioner of Corporations to investigate and report upon the concentration of private ownership of natural resources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRITTEN: Resolution (H. Res. 318) directing the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate certain phases of the high cost of food products; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURRAY of Oklahoma: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 151) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 9421) for the relief of John T. Glynn; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 9422) granting an increase of pension to Christopher Stewart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9423) granting an increase of pension to Jason L. Boyd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9424) granting an increase of pension to Ella R. Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CULLOP: A bill (H. R. 9425) granting a pension to Miner N. Howard; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DALE: A bill (H. R. 9426) granting a pension to Anna G. Mitchell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DONOHUE: A bill (H. R. 9427) to correct the military record of Patrick Duffy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER: A bill (H. R. 9428) granting a pension to Eva K. Holmes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9429) granting an increase of pension to Henry Riley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9430) granting an increase of pension to William Capps; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9431) granting an increase of pension to William F. F. Evans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9432) granting an increase of pension to Isaac A. A. Sprouse; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9433) for the relief of Peter Helfman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 9434) granting an honorable discharge to James Morris; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9435) granting an honorable discharge to George A. Crisel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9436) granting an honorable discharge to Michael Fitzgerald; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9437) granting an honorable discharge to Morton Sessions; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9438) to correct the military record of James Millis; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9439) for the relief of James D. Bruce; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9440) to correct the military record of Richard Dove; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9441) granting a pension to William C. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9442) granting a pension to Lewis S. Skiles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9443) granting a pension to John Ripperdan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9444) granting a pension to John Rayles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9445) granting a pension to Mary A. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9446) granting a pension to Rachael Milhorn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9447) granting a pension to John Levingston; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9448) granting a pension to Daniel Linder; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9449) granting a pension to Edward Younger; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9450) granting a pension to Nancey E. Shelton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9451) granting a pension to Mary A. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9452) granting a pension to George Brooks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9453) granting a pension to Thomas Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9454) granting a pension to Jeremiah C. Wooten; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9455) granting a pension to Hannah M. Baitey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9456) granting a pension to Hannah Dukes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9457) granting a pension to James Fields; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9458) granting a pension to Lucy A. Todd; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9459) granting a pension to Charles Travelstead; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9460) granting a pension to Martin E. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9461) granting a pension to William M. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9462) granting an increase of pension to William M. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9463) granting an increase of pension to Gideon B. Mahan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9464) granting an increase of pension to Elvina McDonald; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9465) granting an increase of pension to John N. Matthews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9466) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Mulvey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9467) granting an increase of pension to William Fuffstutler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9468) granting an increase of pension to John M. Carson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9469) granting an increase of pension to John L. Mead; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9470) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Banks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9471) granting an increase of pension to Albert O. Neill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9472) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Yow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9473) granting an increase of pension to John L. Bryan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9474) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Bynum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9475) granting an increase of pension to John Klein; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9476) granting a pension to Ebin A. Irvin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9477) granting an increase of pension to Andrew B. Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9478) granting an increase of pension to Eli G. Edwards; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9479) granting an increase of pension to Juliet Fields; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9480) granting a pension to Mary Jane Pack; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9481) granting an increase of pension to J. A. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9482) granting an increase of pension to William Cleveland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9483) granting an increase of pension to John I. Keel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9484) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9485) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Bruder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9486) granting an increase of pension to James A. Beard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9487) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Clark; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9488) granting an increase of pension to Topley T. Dodge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9489) granting an increase of pension to William Henslick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9490) granting an increase of pension to Levi T. E. Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9491) granting an increase of pension to James J. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9492) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Skinner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERGUSON: A bill (H. R. 9493) granting an increase of pension to Maria C. Lopez; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENSLEY: A bill (H. R. 9494) granting an increase of pension to John J. Seibel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9495) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Stitzel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9496) granting an increase of pension to Robert Hill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 9497) granting a pension to John T. Gipson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEATING: A bill (H. R. 9498) granting a pension to Maurice J. Gordon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9499) granting a pension to Isabel Sandoval; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9500) granting a pension to Alice M. Duncan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9501) granting an increase of pension to William H. Topping; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: A bill (H. R. 9502) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Minot; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 9503) granting an increase of pension to William Brown; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGHAM: A bill (H. R. 9504) granting an increase of pension to Martha Jane B. Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAHAN: A bill (H. R. 9505) granting a pension to Mary Costello; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'HAIR: A bill (H. R. 9506) granting a pension to Anna R. Langhans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 9507) granting an increase of pension to George W. Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 9508) for the relief of A. E. Kuester; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9509) granting a pension to Daniel Kalaher; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9510) granting an increase of pension to James H. Davidson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9511) granting a pension to James T. Moran; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9512) for the relief of Robert M. Cannon, administrator of the estate of Alfred L. Shotwell, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9513) for the correction of the military record of John Berrisford; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STONE: A bill (H. R. 9514) granting an increase of pension to James T. Taylor; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9515) granting an increase of pension to Johan Knussman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 9516) for the relief of John P. Fox; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9517) granting a pension to William S. Wilmoth; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9518) granting a pension to Benton C. Rodobaugh; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAGGART: A bill (H. R. 9519) granting a pension to John P. Chess; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9520) granting an increase of pension to Wesley B. Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9521) granting an increase of pension to Maria H. Redfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS: A bill (H. R. 9522) granting a pension to John Wesley Newman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Memorial of the Washington (D. C.) workmen, urging congressional investigation of the conditions in the mining district of Colorado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), memorial of the Board of Trade of Tampa, Fla., favoring passage of House bill 8199, for reclamation of the swamp lands of the United States; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also (by request), memorial of geologists and engineers at the National Conservation Exposition of Knoxville, Tenn., favoring appropriation for expediting the work of classification of the Federal domain; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also (by request), petition of the Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis, Mo., favoring legislation for flood protection of the lower Mississippi River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CARY: Petition of the Goodrich Transit Co. and Citizens' Business League of Milwaukee, Wis., favoring an amendment to the seamen's bill (S. 136) relative to the Great Lakes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DALE: Petition of Jacob Dold Packing Co. and the George Irish Paper Co., Buffalo, N. Y., both favoring the passage of the 1-cent letter-postage rate; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. DYER: Petition of Joseph L. Boehm and Walter J. G. Num, of St. Louis, Mo., and the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, Mich., all favoring the passage of legislation making the Great Lakes an exception in the seamen's bill (S. 136); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of E. L. Miller, of Kansas City, Mo., suggesting certain changes in the Glass-Owen currency bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo., and vicinity, favoring the early passage of the Glass-Owen currency bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo., and vicinity, relative to the control and regulation of the manufacture and sale of convict goods; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of H. E. Wills, national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, favoring the passage of the employers' liability and workmen's compensation bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Stone Hill Mine Co., of St. Louis, Mo., favoring the passage of legislation to establish an agricultural experiment station somewhere in the Ozark Mountains in Missouri; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Giller, Ward & Hasner Hardware Co., of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of House bill 2970, requiring manufacturer's name on all goods, etc.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of James Love Hopkins and the Halsey Automobile Co., of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the bill granting three years of patent, trade-mark, and copyright without cost to importers who exhibit their goods at the Panama-Pacific Exposition; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petitions of the St. Louis Advertising Men's League, Stewart Grier Lumber Co., Merchants' Exchange, and Lumbermen's Club of St. Louis, Mo., and Board of Trade of Tampa, Fla., favoring legislation for flood protection of the lower Mississippi River and reclamation of swamp lands; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ESCH: Memorial of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, Wis., favoring the passage of the Bartlett-Bacon bills (H. R. 1873 and S. 937) relative to labor organizations; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas: Memorial of the Association of Credit Men of Fort Smith, Ark., favoring legislation for flood protection of the Mississippi River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HOWELL: Memorial of the Utah Association of Credit Men, favoring inauguration by Congress of a system of flood-water control; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of citizens of Utah, favoring legislation taxing mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LANGLEY: Petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Kentucky, favoring passage of House bill 5308; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MACDONALD: Petition of Victor Alro and other citizens of the State of Michigan, urging congressional investigation of the strike in the copper mines; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAHAN: Papers to accompany House bill 8570, for the relief of Mary Dolan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: Petition of citizens of Smithfield, Utah, favoring legislation taxing all mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: Petition of the Musicians' Association of Buffalo, N. Y., protesting against the seamen's bill (S. 136) as applicable to the Great Lakes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Papers to accompany House bill 9059, granting an increase of pension to William E. Lang; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill 8042, granting a pension to Charles B. Cundiff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill 8053, for the relief of the heirs of James A. Smith; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TREADWAY: Petition of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Hampden County, Mass., favoring the passage of legislation to destroy polygamy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALLIN: Petition of the Mohawk National Bank, Schenectady, N. Y., favoring the passage of certain amendments to the proposed currency bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WILSON of New York: Petition of the Manufacturers and Business Men's Association of New York, favoring amendments to the Federal reserve bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, November 29, 1913.

The Senate met at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord our God, the earth is full of Thy glory. Thou dost speak to us through a thousand voices. All Thy ministries are love. Thou dost appeal to the highest and best within us by a thousand providences that surround our lives. Thou art leading us to express the best we have in all the forms of activity in this life.

We seek for the light that cometh from above, for the revelation of Thy glory in the face of Jesus Christ. We pray that Thou wilt speak to us not only through the manifold ministries of grace and through the nature world about us, but touch our hearts with Thine own divine power and whisper Thy messages of grace to our listening ears.

This day may we follow God's voice and obey God's command. For Christ's sake. Amen.

NAMING A PRESIDING OFFICER.

The Secretary (James M. Baker) read the following communication:

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, November 29, 1913.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. JOHN RANDOLPH THORNTON, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

JAMES P. CLARKE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. THORNTON thereupon took the chair as Presiding Officer and directed that the Secretary read the Journal of the proceedings of the last legislative day.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday last was read and approved.

BUZZARDS BAY BUOY, MASS. (S. DOC. NO. 245).

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce, acknowledging the receipt of Senate resolution of the 25th instant, relative to the placing of a buoy and the marking of that part of the public navigable waters of the United States in Buzzards Bay, which will become a much frequented trade route upon the opening of the Cape Cod Canal, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SAN FRANCISCO WATER SUPPLY (S. DOC. NO. 246).

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of October 13, 1913, a report of the Board of Army Engineers, together with a report of the Geological Survey, relative to the Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mokelumne, and Cosumnes Rivers in California.

Mr. BORAH. I understand there are exhibits and illustrations accompanying the report, and I ask that they may be printed in connection therewith.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the absence of objection, the request of the Senator from Idaho is granted. The communication and accompanying papers and illustrations will lie on the table and be printed, the bill relating to this subject having been reported.

Mr. BORAH subsequently said: I move to reconsider the vote whereby the Senate agreed to the printing of the illustrations accompanying the report from the Secretary of the Interior which was laid before the Senate this morning.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. BORAH. I ask that 500 additional copies of the report be printed without the illustrations for the use of the Senate document room.

There being no objection, the order was agreed to and it was reduced to writing, as follows:

Ordered, That 500 additional copies of the communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of October 13, 1913, a report of the Board of Army Engineers, together with a report of the Geological Survey, relative to the Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mokelumne, and Cosumnes Rivers in California, be printed without illustrations for the use of the Senate document room.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution providing that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 2d day of December, 1913, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES—PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. KERN. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the concurrent resolution which has just been received from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate House concurrent resolution No. 24, which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 2d day of December, 1913, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make them.

Mr. KERN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution will be agreed to.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I do not ask for a ye-and-nay vote, but I do think a vote should be taken on agreeing to the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER presented petitions of sundry citizens of San Francisco and Berkeley, in the State of California, and a petition of sundry citizens of De Kalb, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation granting to the city of San Francisco the right to use the waters of the Hetch Hetchy Valley, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorial of H. D. Hoover and sundry other citizens of the United States, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation granting to the city of San Francisco the right to use the waters of the Hetch Hetchy Valley, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BURTON presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Steubenville, Ohio, remonstrating against the proposed dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GALLINGER. I present a memorial signed by 95 leading citizens of the city of Keene, N. H., protesting against the so-called Hetch Hetchy bill. As the bill is on the calendar, I move that the memorial lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. NORRIS presented a petition of the Woman's Relief Corps of Indianola, Nebr., and a petition of Indianola Post, No. 154, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic of Indianola, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation granting increase of pensions to widows of soldiers who served in the Civil War, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.